present; to apply the spur now to the agriculturists an the matter of corn, would cause the suppressed mutiny to explode.

The proceedings which took place in the House of Commons on Friday night are important in the present position of matters between England and the United States. The debate referred more particularly to the state of the navy; which, the professional members contended, was in a most inefficient state—badly manned, and altogether diagraceful to the service. The admission of this inefficiency was made by Sir George Cockburn and the other representatives of the admiralty board; and the blame was thrown on the exchequer, the chancellor of which evinced no willingness to place the wooden walls of the nationer in a better position.

The same complaint has been made every year that we have been at peace, and every administration has been assailed by the outs on the same sore point, as it is one which appeals strongly to the nation's prejudices and fears. The migratory character of the sailor is proverbial; and all complaints on this score are fruitless, unless the government of the day will consent to keep as many men in pay during a period of peace as the exigencies of the country would require in war. Sailors, when unemployed, are obliged, like other men, to seek elsewhere for a living; and hence it is that, with the large naval force of this country, more British seamen are to be found in foreign service than the seamen of all other countries put together. It was stated in the House, some time ago, in corroboration of this fact, that the American navy was principally manned by English sailors. But the resources of the country are so ample that, when occasion serves, abundance of men could be found. Naval officers, like most professional persons, have but one identical that of upholding the honor and dignity of their provent its ministers from enjoying a bed of roses.

It is still uncertain whether the Roman Catholic bishops will give in their adhesion to the government plan for the erection of the three colleges in Ireland, minus religion instruction. Mr. O'Connell has declared against the plan, and, judging from the language of the Dublin Freemen's Journal, the organ of the ultras of the Irish hierarchy, it is probable the bishops will do the same.

The London press is now discussing with much acrimony the conduct of the Times towards Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, the popular advocate and author—a gentleman of much refinement, good nature, and talent. The sergeant, from some unexplained cause, has offended the lending journal, which vents its spite by suppressing his name in its law reports. The bar, in the mean time, have taken up the matter, and during the last Oxford circuit, (the circuit to which Mr. Sergeant Talfourd belongs,) a resolution was passed at the mess that henceforth no barrister should be allowed to report for any of the papers while the injustice continued.

Mr. D'Israeli's new political work "The Sybil" may be reckoned amongst the events of the day.

Lords Ellenborough and Brougham met the other day at the literary fund dinner, where they gave each other a mutual "hugging." The first named nobleman—it was his first appearance in public outside the walls of Parhament since his return from India—presided as chairman, though why he was selected for that post of honor nobody can divine, as is connection with literature is about as intimate as a cow's acquaintance with astronomy. But he seized the opportunity, in the presence of his "noble friend," of saying many complimentary things in his favor; and the other, not to be outdone in this his peculiar forte, "baited his trap" with the flummery of hyperbole until it sickened every disinterested party.

The Duke of Newcastle, moved by the distresses

dit, that Prince Albert will return the visit of the Emperor of Russia during the summer, and present himself to the Czar in St. Petersburgh. A visit to Belgium, and another to Germany, by the Queen and her consort, are also said to be determined upon. The Paris fortifications bill is passed, and M. Thiers has brought the question of the Jesuits before the Chambers, a body of religionists respecting whose existence and movements much jealousy exists amongst the French people. The debate on the subject was marked by a good deal of acrimony, and the leading men of the different parties in the Chambers expressed themselves warmly. The recent religious revival in that country has greatly strengthened the power of the church, and those who desire to curb that power, seek to do it most effectively by this covert attack on the most accomplished portion of the Catholic priesthood. The making of railways forms in the French legislature a topic of absorbing interest. In Africa, the old enemy of the French, the notorious Abd-el-Kader, is again in the field, and giving some uneasiness. The commissioners who have been trying to arrange the slave treaties on a new and improved footing, have come to the determination, it is said, of more effectually suppressing the traffic, by destroying the barracoons with the aid of the native chiefs, or, if necessary, without them. The intelligence from Spain states that the Cortes were to be prorogued on the 20th, and that the Queen would take her departure on the 24th for Barcelona.

has declared, on more than one occasion, that the demands of the government of the United States to the "territory of Oregon are not sustainable." The legitimist, republican, and violently radical newspapers, have not entered into a serious examination of the matter; but they have declaimed bitterly against perfule. Albion, against her pride, haughtiness, and unjustifiable ambition, and all that sort of thing. As, however, they sing exactly the same thing every day of their lives, I am not disposed to attach the slightest importance to what they say. The Constitutionnel, which is the organ of M. Thiers, has said very little indeed on the question, and that little was to attack the ministry for its presumed leaning to England, to "the prejudice of an ancient and faithful ally like the United States." Thus, then, you see that as far as the press goes, the public feeling of this country is in favor of Great Britain.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PRINTS, RECEIVED BY THE GREAT WESTERN.

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will be permitted to indulge those belligerent propensities common to men in his position, and which seem to possess him in full measure. We do not see what important class in the United States could gain anything—what important class would not lose much—by a war with Great Britain, whatever the event of the contest might be; and therefore we hold a war to be extremely improbable, if not an absolute impossibility, let Mr. Folk do all that he can. In saying this we would not be understood as speaking disrespectfully of the military resources or the military qualities of our brethren at the other side of the Atlantic. We merely give them credit for the possession of common sense and, common humanity. A war that holds out no prize to the victor, is a very silly waste of money and of life. Let the republicans, if they please, gratify themselves with the notion that they can beat us; as long as they do not put the opinion to an experimental proof, it is a very cheap enjoyment to hold it; but practically "to whip the Britishers," as Sam Slick says, were a sport in which the winner—suppose winning certain—would "find the game scarcely worth the candle." It is upon a conviction that these considerations must have their due weight in the United States, we have come to a conclusion that the pecific relations of the kindred States are in no danger whatever.

The pectations.

Communicated.

Communicated.

For the advantage of those who are disposed to cultivate hemp for the use of the navy and commercial enterprise, I submit through your colsts which is a letter from the superintendent of the government rope walk at Charlestown, Massachus, sets; and also in reference to my operations amongstet the Indians, instructing them in the cultivation of hemp, I submit a copy of a letter writen by a Point awattome Indian to the agent of those Indians; also a letter with an extract from Thomas H. Harvey, superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis; allow one from J. C. Berryman, mission agent; who are well acquainted with my efforts, and the salutary effects arising from them.

I am, respectfully, gendemen, Your obedient servant, DAVID MYERLE.

THE PREPARING OF WATER-ROTTED HEMP FOR NAYAL PURPOSES.

essential oil preserves its original elasticity, and acts as a deaderatum to the application of the heated tar for manufacturing. When the hemp is cut, it should be dried without receiving the dews or rains, which discolors the lint; and should be tied in small bundles, with their tops cut off as far as the seed end. When dried, it should be thrown under cover ready for rotting. Hemp, water-toted in a temperature of 4d to 45 degrees, produces the strongest and heaviest little a rapid process, by heated water or steam, or chemical process, produces a harshness and weakness in the staple by the extracting of the essential oil, and the beated water operating on the lint. As an evidence of this fact, it has been fully ascertained by experience, that hemp, watered in the month of August, is mach higher in weight and of less strongly than that watered in November, owing to the difference of the atmosphere; which fully demonstrates that rapid process in injurious. In binding their hemp, and watering, they should be particular in assorting it, and keeping each size to itself—the large hemp watered by tiself, as tha undergoes a more rapid process in it is solution, owing to the holding it is an absorting it, and keeping each size to itself—the large hemp watered by tiself, as that undergoes a more rapid process in it is solution, owing to the holding it is an absorting it, and keeping each size to itself—the large hemp watered by tiself, as that undergoes a more rapid process in it is solution, owing to the holding it is an absorting it, and keeping each size to itself—the large hemp watered by the frequent of the store the large hemp watered by the frequent of the store the large hemp watered by the frequent of the store the large hemp watered by the frequent of the store the large hemp watered by the frequent of the store the large hemp watered by the frequent of the store the large hemp watered by the frequent of the store the large hemp watered by the frequent of the store the large hemp watered by the frequent of t

unfacturing purposes for linen fabrics, such as table linen, &c.

Hemp prepared by the break, without being rotted by water, or the dew, is a perfect waste of vegetable production, and should not be put in use for cordage. In its unmanufactured state it is much stronger than Russia or American hemp water-rotted or dew rotted. This arises from the gluten left in the lint. I made an experiment in Philadelphia of an article prepared in this manner. It was of a handsome yellow color, and much stronger than Russia. I had the yarns mixed with Russia in cordage, and had it put in service on board of vessels. In less than three months the American hemp was completely decomposed, and the Russia yarns perfect, with the exceptions of the injury they had received on the surface of the rope from service. Hemp of the above description, made into cordage, is dangerous to the lives of seamen. It will break without giving warning, in consequence of the gluten having decomposed the fibre or lint, when tarred and thrown into a compact body.

"United States Rev Wale, April 5, 1844.

May 31—ta

R. W. DYER & CO.,

May 31—ta

R. W. DYER & CO.,

May 31—ta

ARPS.—REMOVAL OF WAREROMS

TO 381 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE WASH.

To 381 BROADWAY. OPPOSITE WASH.

To 381 BROADWAY.

To 381 BROADWAY. OPPOSITE WASH.

To 381 BROADWAY. OPPOSITE WASH.

To 381 BROADWAY. OPPOSITE WASH.

To 381 BROADWAY.

To 381

"Sist: Through your politeness I received, on the 3d instant, a copy of your circular to the hemp-growers of the western country, giving them general, and what I should think very accurate, directions for growing and preparing hemp. Your remarks on the drying of hemp in the shade, that the essential oil may be retained, I conceive to be of the utmost importance; for since hemp is a vegetable, it is

of great moment that the oil should be retained, in order prevent its rapid decay.

"I think, from what I have seen of the American hem that the most of it has been dried in the sun, by its being very harsh and brittle.

"Your remarks on the testing will be of great utility, a have discovered clean-cut shot and half clean all in it have discovered clean-cut shot and half clean all in the same ball. I hope, sir you will soon see your labor crow ed by seeing the American hemp used, not only in the country, but in foreign countries also, which, in my opion, will be the case, if proper instruction are strictly a hered to d to.
"Yery respectfully, your obedient servant,
"WM. CABAN

gent, is the sincere wishes of your children, KEN-E-KAKE, MAY-SHE NA, PAIN-AU-WAH, KICKAPOO VILLAGE, MSrch 28, 1944.

Kau-pau, Not-o-mah. No-kau-wad, Pe-shau-gan, Me-shay-wance

4. Nar-sar-war-quas.

The within letter and names are a true copy of a re now preparing their land for hemp.

WM. HOLLIDAY, Intepr "OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN APPAIRS, "ST. LOUIS, January 20, 184;

than employing farmers to sit down on a particular per and raise about as much grain as will support the establishment.

"I doubt not but Mr. M. could be most advantageously occupied in travelling about among the indians, instructing them not only in the cultivation and management of hear, but wheat, &c. He is, from a kind and conciliatory temperature, well qualified for instructing the Indians.

"I should be gratified that he should be appointed to give such instructions. Every effort should be made to induce the indians to become agriculturalists.

"I have the honor to be, alr, most respectfully, "Your obedient servant, "THS. H. HARVET," "Hen. James M. Hughes, Washington,"

An extract dated St. Louis October 10, 1844:

"In passing through the Delaware country some west since, I was agreeably surprised to see the great energy with which some of the Dolawares were engaged in habiling their hemp. What I saw had been water-rotted; they had not availed themselves of the use of the break. Indeed, they seem to be entirely ignorant of any mechine of the kind. Men, women, and children, were engaged in striping the lint from the stem by hand. I think your effort to induce the Indians to raise hemp highly laudable; and doubt not, if your efforts are followed up with energy, the they may lead to success beyond your own sanguine apocintions."

A. Green, Auctioneer.

A T PRIVATE SALE, a lot of valuable perty, improved and unimproved, in the Ward; the aituation of which is not to be surps for beauty and healthiness, and on terms the accommodating. For further perticulars apply HENRY WALK